

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1916.

NUMBER 11

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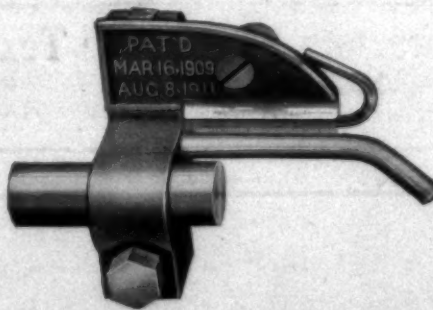
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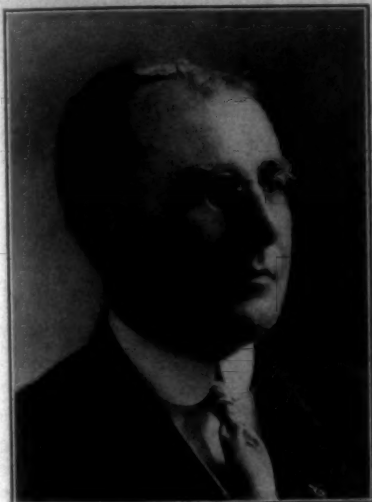
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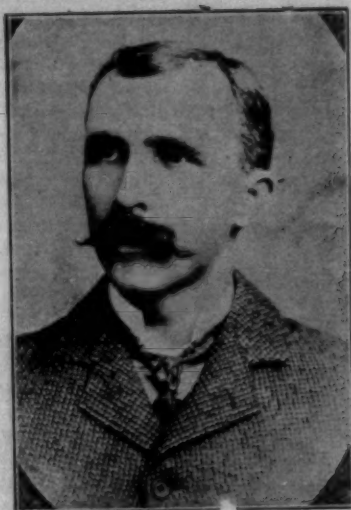
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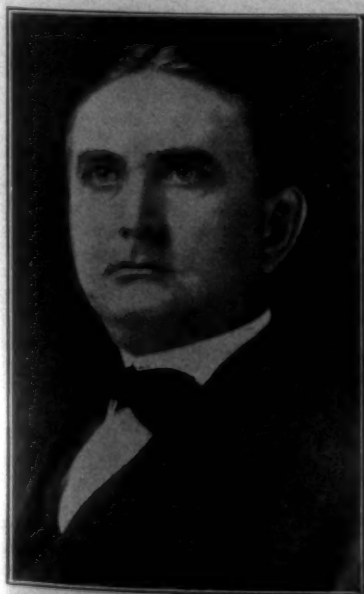
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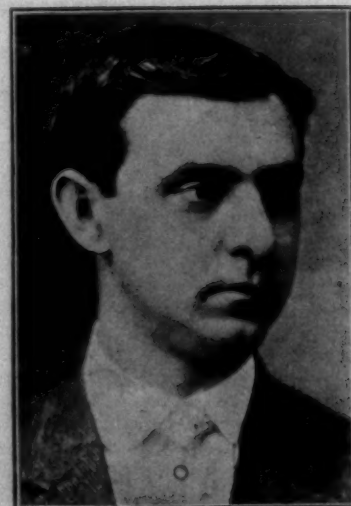


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# THE PICKERS

Contributed to the Southern Textile Bulletin by John Curwen, Macon, Ga.

In this paper I shall make an effort to place before my readers some account of the various machines made use of in the picking room. Cotton as it has been opened out from the bales is still in a matted and lumpy condition. This arises from the severe compression in baling. The latter process, however, is a necessary evil, as otherwise in a loose condition it would occupy too much space and be difficult to handle. If it was feasible to take it from the gin and put it loosely in bags, the fibre would receive less injury and would be more easily cleaned, the speed of cylinders could be reduced and I feel satisfied that a better yarn would be the result. Cotton in its passage through the picker room passes through two and sometimes three machines, viz., an opener or breaker, an intermediate and a finisher, the two last are identical in make, but a little different in some of their adjustments. These machines perform the duties of opening the clotted masses of fibres whilst at the same time they reject the objectionable foreign matter, such as seed, leaf, sand, etc., and also placing the cotton in a continuous sheet of a uniform thickness throughout its entire length in the form of a lap. It would be invidious to point out any particular make of machine as being the best. I do not think that any one particular make has all the good points, yet any one of them will when efficiently handled give entire satisfaction.

To the class of readers this paper is written for, a detailed description of the working parts is scarcely requisite. A little explanation for the layman or beginner will not be out of place. The cotton in the opener having been thrown from the hopper upon the spiked apron moves forward to the feed rolls and upon emerging therefrom is struck rapidly by a revolving cylinder. Here the cotton comes in contact with a series of bars of a triangular shape, and in the form of a quadrant. The bars extend from beneath the feed rolls to a dead plate under the cylinder. The bars or mote blades as some prefer to call them, are set at graduated distances from each other; to allow the escape of obnoxious particles released by the impact of the blows given by the revolving cylinder. The cotton is now carried by an air current and thrown upon the dust screens. The dust screens or cages are cylindrical in shape, made of perforated material or strong wire gauze. They revolve slowly and give the cotton which passes between them a little compression forming it into a sheet. If the machine is a combined opener and lapper the cotton is carried forward to another pair of feed rolls and a beater of two or three blades, where it gets a much smarter blow than the one given by the preceding cylinder. The cleaning bars are here repeated, but adjusted a little differently. Again the cotton is

thrown upon the dust cages and taken forward to the cylinder rolls, where it is condensed and formed into a lap. The object aimed at in calendering is to felt and reduce the thickness of the sheet of cotton so that the lap will unwind freely at the next operation without splitting. Before going any further, let us inquire a little about this very important work of the picker, namely, the cleaning.

Whilst the cotton is travelling from the feed rolls to the dust cages it meets with two currents of air which are diametrically opposed to each other. One from the fan and the other from the beater. Mr. Redman, of Todmorden, an expert on picker room machinery, has the following rather ingenious theory about this subject. He says, "If I drop a small weight from the surface of this table through a space of only one foot, I do a certain amount of mechanical work. If the distance is increased the work is increased in the same ratio; or if the weight be doubled and the distance remains the same the amount of work is doubled. If we have two bodies moving at the same velocity and one is heavier than the other the heavier body will require more stopping than the lighter because it has more work stored in it, and before a body in motion can be stopped all its stored energy must be used up. It all amounts to this, that the heavier a body is when in motion the more stopping it needs. In applying this principle to the cleaning process we shall find that the foreign matter mixed up with the cotton when we first get it, is of a higher specific gravity than the cotton itself. The cotton and its impurities are fed together on the apron of the machine and coming in contact with the cylinder teeth or blades receive the same weight or speed of blow and are endowed with actually the same amount of velocity. The dirt having a greater specific gravity than the cotton and the velocity of both being equal, the conditions are the same as the light and heavy weight dropped from the table; that is, there is more weight stored in the dirt than in the cotton and consequently the former will require more stopping than the lighter fibers of cotton."

With regard to the air currents the beater or cylinder action is invariably in an outward direction, tending to drive the cotton and dirt outside the machine. It is here where the air current plays its most important part, it carries the cotton from the cylinder or beater to the dust cages, at the same time allowing the dirt to escape. Here are two diametrically opposed forces working together. Bodies move in the direction of the greater forces. The power of the blow from beater or cylinder is in an outward direction and is greater than the inward air current. It is due to this important fact, that we can clean and yet retain the cotton inside the machine. The stored up

energy in the cotton fibers from the force of the breaker blow is exhausted by the inner air current and yet is not sufficiently strong to stop the outwardly moving substances, these having as just mentioned, a heavier specific gravity. The heavier impurities are more easily got rid of than the lighter ones, for upon an examination of the motes under the beater bars the heavier dirt will be found further away from the beater, whilst the lighter matter will be nearer. This is accounted for by the stored energy of the heavier particles not being fully used up as is the case with the lighter. In addition to the cleaning alluded to above there is a very useful cleaning apparatus situated between the beater and the dust cages. This arrangement is comprised of a set of bars, set equidistant from each other, over which the cotton passes on its way to dust cages. The position of these bars is in some machines transverse and in others longitudinal. They are generally stationary, although I have seen some transverse bars that revolved very slowly and cleaned themselves. The principle of cleaning here involved is gravitation. Whilst the opened cotton is flying along the bars, the loose leaf, sand, etc., that escaped the beater drop through the interstices of the bars into an air-tight box. This box having a hinged door attached, the door by means of a lever is opened at intervals during the day and all accumulated dirt discharged. More cleaning is also obtained by the fan drawing through the cages the finer and lighter objectionable matter. With reference to the speed of fan for the cleaning and carrying purpose no hard and fast lines can be laid down. Many points have to be taken into consideration, such as weight of lap, area of dust pipes, outlets and dust chamber. The speed must be, however, sufficient to draw the cotton from the beater and throw it well up on the top cage or screen. Excessive fan speed should by all means be avoided, it has a tendency to cause the laps to split, causing trouble in unwinding, and will be prolific in producing irregular work in the card. Insufficient fan speed is also to be tabooed; by dwelling occasionally when going to screens from beater the lay sheet is full of thick and thin places detrimental to good work.

With regards to the intermediate picker, I should like to observe that the practice of discarding this machine, in most mills where coarse numbers with low stock are being worked, is not in my estimation altogether a good policy. Even when viewed from an economical standpoint, the wisdom of such a course has never been sufficiently convincing to me. That the best class of cotton is not usually purchased for such counts goes without saying, and often enough card strips and fly from underneath the cards are mixed in with the raw material. Every mill man knows or ought to

know how very difficult it is to extract all the foreign substances from fly, but more especially flat strips from the cards, and yet to dispense with a necessary cleaning and doubling machine where they can be so usefully employed, seems like a step backwards. Besides the extra doubling where doubling is so useful in evening up and making a more homogeneous lap forms, in my opinion, another reason why the intermediate lapper should in some cases be retained. Where Egyptian cotton is worked the intermediate lapper is almost universally cut out. The fiber of Egyptian cotton has a finer and more delicate nature than American, hence it is not considered necessary to treat it too harshly. The broken seed and sheels are smoother or slicker than American and much more easily separated when undergoing the operation of cleaning. Whatever extra doubling may be needed is introduced during later stages of manipulation. A well finished lap, should, amongst other characteristics, have the following features: uniformity of thickness throughout its length, good smooth edges, each yard equal in weight, all laps same weight and length when in bulk. Anything less than this is likely to injuriously affect the yarn.

To insure the making of a good lap, many little but important things must be attended to. All the parts of the lapper should be kept clean, the apron rolls constantly kept freed from accumulations of cotton or waste. The apron should be tight enough to prevent any slipping so as to obtain a steady feed. The hopper itself should never under any circumstances be crowded right up to the top, nor on the other hand, should the hopper be allowed to get nearly empty before it is replenished. Attention to this latter detail of evenly feeding the hopper, seems to be the most difficult matter to get done properly. From experience I have found this little thing alone to have caused more real annoyance, in regulating the evening up of the finisher than any other known cause. This is a grave point and well worth studying by the young mill man who is ambitious to make his mark in his business. Another little item which should not be overlooked is that where there are two or more breaker machines and the laps from them are creeled indiscriminately upon any of the finishers, care must be taken that the stripping rolls that strike the superfluous cotton from the spiked apron, should all be set, alike to the apron, otherwise you will have variation in the breaker laps, which will in turn be the cause of trouble in the finishers. The strippers are occasionally moved for various purposes and are not always readjusted. Examine them daily. A few yards from each breaker should be weighed at intervals during the day and the weight recorded. The extra care and attention to this small affair, will pro-



duce results that will amply repay the time expended upon it.

The finisher lapper is set to take four laps of a certain weight per yard, therefore any unusual excess or deficiency from approximate weight per yard will neutralize the evening arrangement by forcing the cone belt to one or other extremity of the cones where it will stick to the entire detriment of the finished lap, and most likely a complaint from the attendant, to the effect that he cannot get his laps to weigh correctly. I have often been up against this difficulty and it must be my excuse for dwelling at some length upon this point. If the attendant at any time happens to have through any cause a number of laps too heavy or too light, which have to be run through a second time, it is a good plan to run them one at a time on one particular machine. The reason for this is, that the finished lap being more condensed than the breaker lap, and also of a different weight per yard, will to a limited extent disorganize the evening until adjusted, and this regulating of the evener can be more easily eared for when confined to one machine, than by scattering the irregular laps on all the finishers. In creeling laps upon intermediates or finisher, it is a bad practice to put all full laps on apron at once. The laps, by being graduated in size, do not overweight the creel or apron and do not split by being overcrowded, resulting in lumpy, thick places, which interfere with the regulating and sometimes even choke the machine. The apron should have no thick piecings and ought to be tight enough to permit slipping. The cone belt for best work should be endless, made of strong, but flexible leather, kept free from grease, dirt and fluff, tight enough to perform its work, yet with freedom of action to respond to the least movement of the shifter. The air currents of the machine should have full and free vent; the screens picked and all obstructions from the side flues removed. The leaf and dust box, occupying space between beater and screens should be dropped two or three times daily or oftener if necessary. As the refuse in dust box is very liable to hang at the point nearest the hinges, particular care is required to see that the stuff has actually dropped out before reclosing same. At least once daily the beater bonnet or cover must be raised, when the blades of beater, arms, shaft, and sides of box well wiped. More attention ought to be paid to the manner in which the cotton is thrown upon the screens when it passes from the beater. The superintendent and overseer ought to be able to see at a glance when passing through the room whether the fans and draughts are all in good working condition. To enable him to do this, the lights of glass windows inserted in the hinged frame immediately behind the beater, must be kept clean, so that they will be, what they were intended to be, transparency. I have found some glazed with wood, sheet iron, tin, etc. The original intention has been overlooked and a less fragile substitute installed.

Whilst everything about a picker must be carefully attended to, as regards cleaning and oiling, special attention must be devoted the feed rolls, evener, and calender rolls. Once every month is none too often to take them apart and clean thoroughly, at the same time looking for and replacing any worn or damaged gears. By cleaning a fourth of the machines each week, they will be kept in good order, run steadier day in and day out and produce satisfactory work. The plan of systematic cleaning prevents to a great extent "breakdowns" and stoppage of machines. In order to obtain the necessary time to clean in the manner recommended above, the picker room machinery should, if practicable, be organized to gain in laps, upon the cards during the week, sufficient for a stop of four or five hours in picker room for cleaning purposes. The practice of running the pickers to the last minute on Saturdays is not commendable. At the general clean up on Saturday the aprons of the machines should be all loosened up and any accumulated cotton removed from the rolls and shafts of same. The aprons last much longer and give less trouble when this course is pursued. Good reliable, steady help is what is needed in a picker room, this applies more forcibly to the man in charge whose work if properly done is no sinecure. It is a mistake to imagine that picker room help can become acquainted with their duties in a few hours.

Apart from handling a lap or throwing cotton into a hopper there are many little things to get familiar with, which time and observation alone can supply. In the absence of diagrams, without which the calculations would be difficult to follow, I have refrained from giving an example of the drafts. They can, however, be got from a catalog. They are not often changed. They usually run somewhat as follows: Intermediates with 4 laps on creel, 4.25; finishers with 4 laps doubled, 4.50. The idea of course, is that each machine from the breaker, shall be so balanced as to gain a little on the following machine. Thence each machine goes a little finer. Within certain limits carders have considerable margin in this, as in many other matters and can regulate their drafts to suit their requirements, being careful not to go to extreme limits. The speed of the beater with 2 blades or American cotton may vary from 1200 to 1500 revolutions P. M., and from 900 to 1200 for Egyptian cotton. Whilst referring to the speeds of beaters I should like for the benefit of my younger readers to point out right here that there are no hard and fast rules respecting the speeds of beaters and also fans. The matter resolves itself into a question of conditions. Dirty cotton needs more blows to the inch than clean cotton. The same reasoning applies to thickly and thinly fed stock. You may change speed of beater, or what answers the same purpose, quicken or retard your feeding. In arranging spaces between beater and feed rolls, similar conditions prevail, a heavy feed

calls for more space than a light one and so on almost throughout cotton spinning. I do not know of and other business, where discretion, judgment, and sound thinking are of greater importance than they are to the qualified mill man of today. The beater for average cotton of one inch may be set from  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from feed roll. Between bottom of feed roll to top of first grid bar should be a space of at least 1 inch and the remaining spaces of grid bars graduated from  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. A good working distance of bars from beater is from  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch at top and from  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch at bottom. The above settings are for the blade beater; for the Kirshner beater the distance from roll to point of pin may be from  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch to  $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch; beater from grid bars top,  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bottom,  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; the remaining settings similar to blade beater. The speed of the Kirshner is also somewhat different from the blade beater. It does not treat the fibers so harshly and can therefore be run at greater speed, say from 1200 to 1500 R. P. M., for three arms. When using one's discretion about the distance from beater to grid bars one should avoid getting bars too close to beater; too close setting will, in spite of the most evenly balanced draughts force out good cotton along with the trash. I may remark that the setting recommended here are for finishers. For intermediates and breaker a little more open setting may be found advisable.

This article has grown to a greater length than I originally intended and yet in reading it over I am surprised at the number of things upon this subject that I have entirely overlooked, as well as others that I could have profitably dwelt upon. The whole business of successful cotton spinning and manufacturing is a close attention to, and observation of small details and in no branch of the cotton industry is this of more consequence than in the picker room.

#### British Hosiery Trade Builds Big Hopes on German Dye Secret.

Manufacturers of fine cotton hosiery in England have high hopes of capturing the bulk of the world's hosiery trade because they finally have succeeded in applying the Hermsdorff process, long a secret of German manufacturers.

The Textile Mercury tells how this German secret was obtained by a persistent British manufacturer a short time before the outbreak of the war, and how it has been applied in the Sketchley Dyeworks.

The British Ministry of Munitions has sanctioned the erection of large dyeworks at Basford, near Nottingham. German manufacturers of fine black cotton hosiery enjoyed practically a monopoly of this trade in the world's markets, and the secret of their ascendancy was in the Hermsdorff black dye—which, like most other "named" products, was a jealously guarded secret. A. E. H. Hey, head of the Sketchley Dyeworks, set himself to discover the Hermsdorff formula.

After many journeys to Germany,

and the expenditure of much money, the complete formula owned by Louis Hermsdorff, and a full plant of German manufacture on the Hermsdorff model, were captured for Hincley. The enterprise had only just emerged with success from the experimental stage when the war broke out. British manufacturers are to supply the new works, when built, and over 300 hands will find employment at the start.

Commenting on this development in the hosiery trade, the Textile Mercury says:

"This is excellent news. In all probability it is better than appears on the surface, for it may be presumed that no British dye manufacturer will be content with the possession of a formula, successful though it may be. He will devote himself to improving and to developing.

The Hermsdorff process may be sufficient to give a great fillup to the British hosiery trade—especially in the particular line referred to earlier—but if the trade regained is to be retained, there must be constant research in the laboratories, constant improvement and striving after greater perfection in the manufacturing and distribution of goods, and so on.

Fortunately there has been a general shaking up of British manufacturers and merchants during the past two years, and there is a great and strong determination, alike on the part of individuals and of organizations of manufacturers and distributors, to exert themselves at every opportunity to strengthen Britain's supremacy in the world of commerce. Anyone who knows anything of the developments and the progress already made to this end, and of the preparations made and in prospect for the future, has the utmost confidence regarding our position in the time to come."—Daily Trade Record.

#### Cotton Goods in Nanking, China.

Cotton goods are credited with almost half the entire importation of foreign manufacturers. The import in 1915 amounted to more than \$7,587,000, or \$200,000 more than was imported in 1914. As a result of shortage and increase in price of aniline dyes and artificial indigo, the Chinese are now making extensive use of their native dyes and indigo. The infant indigo industry needs only proper financing and supervision to make it a lucrative enterprise. The dyeing establishments in Nanking are using foreign dyes in about the same proportion as before, but are not doing so much work because of the abnormally high cost of foreign dyes.

Cotton yarn leads all imports, but fell off about \$500,000 in 1915. Most cotton goods made substantial gains. The largest gains were in T cloths and in cotton italians and venetians. The poplins imported in 1915 more than doubled the record of the previous year.

"Is your husband sober and industrious, Mandy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he shorely is. When he's sober here ain't a man in de worl' will work harder fo' de price ob a drink dan he will."—Exchange.



## Weaving in England

It is a good axiom to remember that the fewer the warp breakages the better the quality of the cloth. The use of either too large a shed or excessive bottoming will cause too much tensioning or chafing of the yarn, and it ought to be one of the overlooker's aims to reduce all chafing of the yarn as much as possible. By having the back rest, or back bearer, lowered so as to cause the warp line to be horizontal will certainly ease the warp yarn considerably, as it is well known that the raising of the back bearer to remedy reedy cloth causes greater strain on the yarn. Another remedy is to attach a piece of flannel fabric 2 inches wide to the back of the reed cap, so that as the slay moves backward and forward the flannel resting and moving over the top shed will collect a deal of the loose fibre before they have had the chance to be made into buttons by the reed. The fluff that becomes attached to the flannel cloth should be periodically removed. Although this flannel increases the friction on the yarn, in practical work any such additional chafing can be neglected as it must be more than counterbalanced by fewer warp breakages by collecting the fibres from the yarn before forming themselves into buttons. For fine yarns, however, this method is not always to be recommended. A certain amount of the fluff finds its way into the top of the dents of the reed and should be cleaned out when the warp is woven out.

In some cases a "chauving" band is used. This is a few hundred ends of soft cotton yarn of a suitable length tied to the slap cap so as to rest across the warp between the reed and healds. As the slap reciprocates, the band moves with it and collects a certain amount of loose lint before it forms into small round lumps. Another arrangement consists of a length of strong wire being attached behind the shuttle boxes. To these wires a length of plaited "thrums" or warp ends is attached so that it is strung across the warp just behind the healds and hung slightly slack. When the loom is in motion, this length of plaited yarn will "slap" down on the yarn at each pick and knock back some of the fluff.

Warps that are imperfectly sized generally present the greatest trouble to an overlooker. For instance, the size may be too weak, the cylinders may not be hot enough to dry the yarn properly, or part of the steam pipe in the size-box may not be allowing steam to enter the size. The yarn will be too fibrous to withstand the action of the reed and healds together with the tension exercised upon the warp yarn at the loom to prevent the buttons forming that are so difficult to combat.

Excessive humidity in the weaving shed will have a similar effect on warps that are chemically sized, with the exception that the nooses of the healds will be gradually filled up with fibrous matter, etc. Another difficulty that puzzles overlookers occasionally when weaving slashed warps is that the drying

cylinders on the slashing machine may be defective to the extent of permitting a leakage of steam. Hence, any sized yarn passing over such a steam leakage will remain in a damp condition instead of being properly dried. The result will be that when the warp is being woven trouble will always arise at such particular places, although the remaining portions of the warp will be satisfactory. It is very advisable that the overlooker be acquainted of this defect, otherwise it only results in ignorance and struggling at different periods when the defectively-sized yarn is withdrawn from the beam to be made into cloth. If the sides of the warp are soft, the temples should be adjusted to stretch the cloth out sufficiently in order that unnecessary friction on the ends that are soft shall be avoided. The importance of this will be obvious when it is pointed out that the sides of a warp are subject to the greatest friction of the reed by reason of the contraction, or the shrinkage from the width of the yarn in the reed to the width of the cloth. In connection with soft sides particular care should be taken to ensure that the loom does not "kick" at every prick, owing to the swing rail brackets being worn. If this matter is neglected the overlooker can bid farewell to the sides of the warp weaving satisfactorily even if the yarn is not tender in many cases. It does not follow, however, that when a warp has a soft side that the whole of the warp is soft, because there are certain causes of soft sides that do not interfere with the remainder of the warp.

Assuming the warp yarn to be properly spun and suitably sized, the density of the cloth may be such, as regards picks per inch and the fineness of the reed, that the results to all intents will be similar to a soft spun yarn, or a good yarn imperfectly sized. In such a case the overlooker will be more troubled for a remedy than in the previous cases. Evidently the yarn will be subjected to excessive chafing caused absolutely through the large number of picks per inch and the fine reed. Do whatever the overlooker will under such conditions, there will be trouble all through the warp being subjected to greater friction than it ought to be reasonably called upon to bear. One particular instance can be briefly referred to here, viz., 5 shaft drills, 16's twist and weft, 60 reed, 36 picks per 1/4 inch. No matter what was done, the chafing of the yarn would cause the buttons to form. Had it been practicable to draw the warp in through 10 healds instead of only 5, or had the picks per 1/4 inch been 30 instead of 36, the warps would have woven much better. It will readily be seen that by reducing the picks per inch the warp yarn will be subjected in the same proportion to less chafing per unit of length, although it is only in rare cases that an alteration in the picks can be allowed, and even then it may be necessary to increase the cloth which the tender warp ought

**Avoid Spattering and Staining by using**  
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to be weaving. Decreasing the picks should only be adopted as a last resort, however, except in case it is thought that the warp will weave better after a few layers of yarn have been woven from the beam with less picks.

There are several other details that are of value when weaving tender warps. It is always a good plan to examine the shuttles when gaiting-up a new warp and smooth up any rough places by a knife and sandpaper. By regularly attending to this detail there will be a surprising decrease in the number of broken ends. The shuttle-tip should be re-pointed if required, as an excessive number of ends can be broken even by a blunt shuttle-up. While dealing with the shuttle, attention ought also to be directed to oiling the shuttle tongue spring occasionally. Neglecting to attend to this detail decreases the certainty of the shuttle tongue springing back into the correct position after the weaver has placed a full cop in the shuttle, and thus there is the liability of either the cop or the shuttle tongue, or both, being higher than the top of the shuttle. Such a condition of affairs allows the cop or tongue to make contact with the top shed at each pick and weaken the yarn. In some cases the top shed catches the shuttle tongue so that the latter is then pulled out of the shuttle and part of the top shed at least is broken clean out.

Later shedding will also certainly deal more gently with a tender warp than early shedding owing to each pick in the former case being beaten up further before the shed closes, or before the pick is locked. The weaver should be cautioned to keep a strict eye on such warps in all cases in order to prevent any entanglements occurring in the shed unnecessarily. This exercises the patience of the weaver to a greater extent, as more work is entailed, but it pays to assist the warp in every way possible as there will be less trouble as regards broken ends and the warp will be woven out sooner.

The healds ought not to move sideways, but rise and fall in vertical lines so as not to unnecessarily fray the yarn during the latter's passage through the former. The temples should be adjusted to prevent any excessive tension on the warp yarn near the selvages. The lease rods ought not to be set too near the healds, otherwise the angle of the sheds will be too acute, followed by more warp breakages. In some cases the lease rods have been dispensed with altogether and a pair of clip rods used instead to great advantage. The whole of the yarn passes between the two clip rods and the latter are tied together at each end and in the middle also to keep them together. The lease rods should not, however, be set too far from the healds, otherwise the varying tensions on the warp yarn will cause the rods to jump to a greater extent, particularly in the case of a warp that does not require a great deal of tension. When a loom has extension brackets to adjust the back rest, jumping or bouncing lease rods sometimes result when the back rest is moved further from the healds, and it is

not always advisable to prevent bouncing lease rods by specially tying them to the loom framing. The use of extension brackets for the back rest is very advantageous in many cases of tender warps by reason of the varying tensions being exerted on a greater length of yarn between the fell of cloth and the loom beam.

When weaving medium to heavy-sized slashed warps that are not sufficiently dried, difficulties arose such as the heald eyes becoming blocked with lint and size, buttons forming on the yarn, and the warp ends becoming attached in twos and threes by buttons in the lease rods, and even if a button on a single end passes through the heald eye it is very liable to be broken by the reed if the button is not clipped off. Such warps should not be placed in looms situated in damp parts of the weaving shed nor near a humidifier, otherwise, the difficulties of weaving the warp will only be increased. A narrow calico bag filled with French chalk has often been of much assistance in weaving such yarns by drying and smoothing the yarn a little and enabling it to pass through the healds and reed easier. The calico used to make the bag should be such that the chalk will very gradually work through without any assistance after it is placed behind the sheet of yarn leaving the beam. When this trouble is experienced in automatic looms the yarn as it passes between the drop wires should be frequently examined and any buttons clipped off, also separate any ends that are adhering together.

Some manufacturers order the ball-sized warps to be dried to a greater extent than is adopted by other manufacturers engaged in making similar cloths, say T-cloths, etc., in order that the feel of the cloth will be more broad. The trouble experienced, however, is that the warps are often too dry for good weaving and the ends continually snap behind the lease rods. A damp length of old thrums placed between the lease rods and the back rest is a common practice to improve the weaving. In some cases the old thrums are dipped in size and then placed on the warp. Such warps are very troublesome on frosty days and when a keen dry wind is blowing. The weaving of such warps as easily as possible necessitates strict attention being devoted to the humidity of the shed. Any decrease in humidity below what has been found best quickly makes itself felt in more ends breaking, looms banging-off, and the cuts of cloth being shorter. The advantage of using a special humidifier at each loom is worthy of a reference in this connection, as the apparatus can be adjusted to deliver the required amount of atomized water on the warp according to the degree of dryness of the yarn after leaving the back rest.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

"When we first came here," said a Dakota man to his visitor from the East, "our nearest neighbor lived twelve miles."

"The land suz!" She cried. "Who'd yer borrow from?"—The Christian

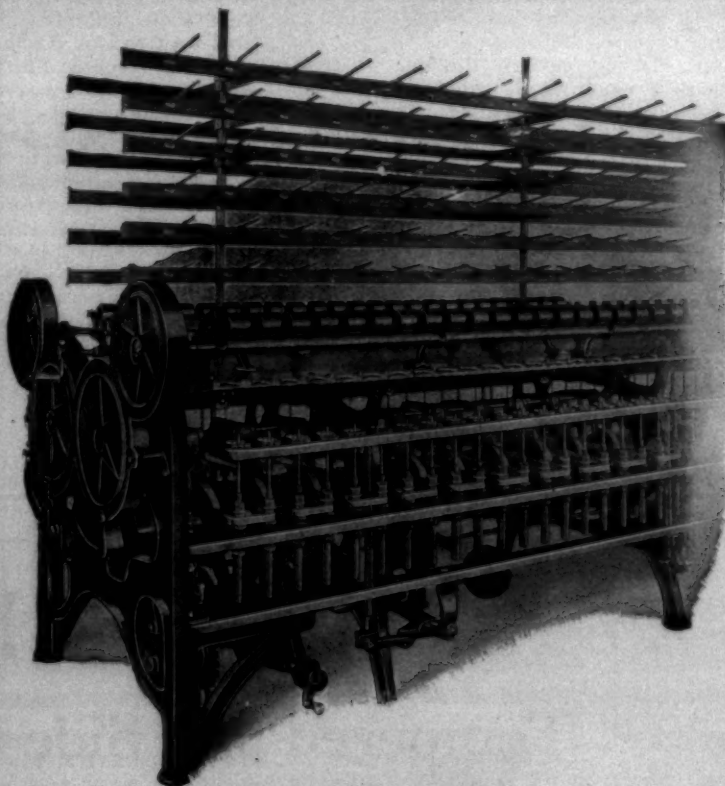
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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### How to Get More Cloth.

Two weeks ago we copied from the Inman Mills Exchange a very interesting article by O. R. Casey, overseer of weaving at that mill, on "How to Get More Cloth." Last week we published a reply by Prof. Thos. Nelson Director of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College of North Carolina, and this week we have received a number of replies, some of which are being published and the others held for next week.

It is a very practical discussion that has been started by Mr. Casey and we are glad to see so many men taking part.

We want others to give us their ideas on this important subject. Send us your ideas even if you can not write well and we will correct the spelling and shape them correctly.

Editor.

### The Possible Change of Our Present Cards.

Editor:

Having just read of the vacuum stripping device for revolving top cards, I am now prepared to state that the system of carding (style of card) as now used will soon be a thing of the past, as the vacuum device makes it possible to do away with the stripper comb and the brush that is used to brush out the top. In addition to this change, we can reverse the movement of the tops, thereby causing the tops to act as a comb to the fibers as they pass between the cylinder and the top. With the present movement there is a great deal of rolling or matting of the fibers before they reach the doffers, by the reverse motion of the tops, you present to the cylinder perfectly clean tops that catch any motes or neps and drag them from the doffers, making cleaner carding and straighter fibers when they reach the doffer. I have experimented with cards with the tops running opposite to the way the cylinder runs and it makes cleaner stock, but it puzzled me to get up some way to do the stripping at the back. With the vacuum system it is easy

and if once it is tried by any one and actual tests made the difference can be easily detected.

T. W. H.

### About Weaving More Cloth.

Editor:

The articles published in The Bulletin on this subject the past two weeks have been quite interesting to me. I can agree on some points and also disagree on others. I will endeavor to show why that "catching filling" and "tying ends while the loom is running," are objectionable.

#### Catching Filling.

The so-called "catching filling" has its bad results as well as good results. The advantage a weaver may take in this manner would depend on the management of the mill. Generally, in well managed mills, the habit of catching filling is frowned upon or prohibited, for the simple reason that the management wants cloth made out of the yarn after going to all the trouble and expense to spin it. The yarn left on quills goes to the waste house. Weavers could catch the filling without making waste if it were all the same length and no threads broke or other things should happen to stop a loom. Naturally, a good weaver wants his filling to all run out as near together as possible in order that he may take each loom in turn next to him and start them quickly. To keep them this way, causes weavers to abuse the rule of catching filling. If a loom gets behind, the weaver will catch the filling in it also, making a piece that would have woven off. None of them want to weave these pieces off after taking them out of the shuttle. The result is, that the filling left on these quills are cleaned off and put in the waste; a losing item of the mill. If the management cares nothing for this item, it is all right to practice it, and will help up the production.

#### Tying Threads.

Tying threads while the loom is running another practice that is abused. Usually, a weaver does not see the thread break, but on the other hand he sees it after it has been running out for some time and

all the time he uses in getting the thread ready to draw in will be adding to the length of the missing end in the goods. This adds to the seconds, which is another losing item of the mill. If the management can sell the goods as first class cloth with threads out, the rule will work all right and will be an advantage in getting more cloth. I never happened to work in a mill in the 20 years past that did not kick about threads out. This was the principal reason that warp stop-motions were introduced. Weavers who are permitted to tie threads while the loom is running, will eventually begin to "pin back" the threads in order to save tying them, allowing them to remain out till they are long enough to draw in without tying. In this way, they abuse the practice, causing numerous seconds as a result. The practice of weavers helping each other as side weavers is good. When I was a weaver, the overseer required weavers to side-weave. An unjust rule that has passed over. Requiring a man to do a thing that he sees no remuneration in, or that none is offered in, is wrong. In my room, practically all the weavers side-weave, but I never ask them to do it. This is a general understanding among themselves to help each other. It helps my production, too.

#### The Loom-Fixer.

Had you ever noticed that we do not have as good loom-fixers as in former years? Had you ever thought why this is the case? I believe I know why. For several years past, the best weavers, those who have the natural mechanical turn, are making more money than the loom-fixer. This makes them want to stay on the weaving job. (More money in it). If the overseer wishes to have a man learn up on the fixing, the advantage he can offer, has little appeal to any except those who (sorry to say) are least qualified; those who are lazy; those who think they won't have to work as hard; those who do not put in full time; those who have least education, and many other undesirable habits. When I was a weaver, the fixer got more money than any weaver in the mill. This caused the

overseer to have applications from men to learn up on fixing that were qualified. He had a chance to pick on a man that showed the best mechanical turn; a willingness to work; ready to do as told; in full sympathy with the management; had the ambition to better his condition; could look forward with some prospect of climbing the lad-

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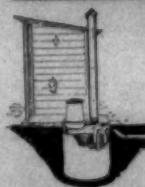
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der. Good weavers make better money and are saving it, making preparations to get out of the mill to take up some other calling. They realize that it is too great a sacrifice to spend time at less wages, and will certainly figure on it. Good loom-fixers are those that not only keep the flags down, but they hunt things; they help their weavers; they are interested in more cloth, better cloth; they are working with an expectation of getting a better job some time; willing to show that he deserves it. Such men are scarce these days, all because the best men will weave because there is more money in it. Good loom-fixers are a good asset on getting more cloth, but OUR majority are a hindrance. What do you think? And this is why there are a lot of young upstart overseers, that do not know much about a weave room, are in the overseer's chair, skipping to some other job in a little while.

J. M. Freeman.

#### How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

I would like to add something to the discussion on this subject.

The most important thing to do in order to get more cloth is to make good running work. In the usual broad acceptance of this expression, we include the making of strong smooth even yarn, proper handling in the warp preparation department, sizing to suit the local conditions, suitable atmospheric conditions, and keeping the looms in good condition. Good yarn is very important; but contrary to the opinion of many mill men, the writer believes that the proper handling of the stock between the spinning frame and the loom and correct sizing are of more importance. A comparatively poor yarn well spooled, warped, slashed, and drawn-in will run better than the best of yarn that is carelessly handled after leaving the spinning frame.

The spoolers should not be run at too high a speed, because experience has proven that above certain limits of speed for different yarns the number of broken ends are greatly increased, and every broken end means a knot and a strong liability of another break at the loom. An easy way to test for the proper speed on spoolers is to tie up all the ends and let the machine run until all the ends come down, and then count the number that are broken. By using the same yarn and running the machine at different speeds, one can soon find the limit that the spindles will turn without increasing the percentage of broken ends too much. The traverse motion and guides should keep to shape so that tangled spools will not be made. This is a trouble that is very easily corrected, but requires close attention. It is absolutely necessary to establish a good system for finding where the tangled spools come from and to place the responsibility for them.

The warper stop motions should be kept in shape so that the machine will stop promptly. Warpers are comparatively simple machines and almost all spinning room fixers can fix them, but they require

constant watching, because the stop motion parts are delicate and very liable to get knocked out of place and it is so easy for a warper tender to cover up bad work. In this connection, cleaning and oiling are very important. The warper tender should be made to feel the importance of the work by keeping a record of the laps cut on the slasher.

The slasher should not be run at too high a speed, because this will increase the breakage and cause the very serious evil of loose ends on the loom beam. The ends should be laid evenly in the comb, the lease kept straight, and the tension not allowed to be too great for the yarn being run. The loom beam ends should be kept tight and square with the beam and rough edges should be smoothed with a file while the beam is running. If the cylinders are not kept sufficiently hot, the yarn will not dry and will stick to the other leavers of yarn on the beam and cause considerable breakage when the yarn is pulled from the beam on the loom. On the other hand, if the cylinders are kept too hot the elasticity of the yarn will be decreased so that it will not stand the strain of the loom.

A large volume would be required to properly treat the subject of sizing, and this article is too short to go into it. After the correct formula and manner of preparing the size have been determined, the men great importance of this work and to keep a close watch on it.

Weaver.

#### New Swiss Cotton-Trade Regulations.

American cotton manufacturers and exporters will be interested in the new regulations of the Swiss Federal Council by which the Political Department, acting upon recommendations of a commission, will fix maximum prices in the cotton trade, and especially those for raw cotton, cotton yarn, thread, tissue, and other cotton goods.

The Swiss imports of raw cotton in 1915 amounted to 35,016 tons, and it is estimated that 22,040 tons will be the quantity for 1916. The needs for 1917 are 120,000 bales of American cotton and 40,000 bales Egyptian.

In order that the trade may be regulated to the best interests of the country a central office will be created in Zurich, which, together with the commission, will co-operate with the Political Department. The most important branches of the textile industry and trade will be represented by the commission. Both the commission and the central office will be subordinate to the Political Department.

After maximum prices have been fixed, and regulations governing the cotton trade promulgated by the Political Department, it will be the duty of the central office and the commission to enforce them, and to confiscate goods, when necessary, for infractions.

After the regulations have become operative any transactions which may be contrary to the regulations are to be considered null and void. If more than maximum prices are charged, the transaction is to be

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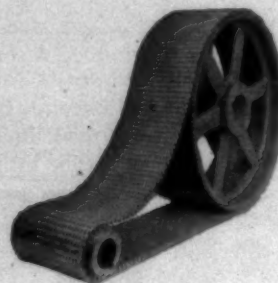
The hide of which rawhide loom pickers are made is worked in a damp state to render it pliable. The outside of the picker is exposed to the air and dries quickly but the inside dries slowly. Newly made pickers are therefore "green" in the sense that the inside is not thoroughly dry or seasoned and they therefore do not wear as well as pickers which are dry throughout. We carry a large stock of thoroughly seasoned pickers ready for immediate delivery.

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considered closed at the maximum fixed prices. Differences that may arise relative to the interpretation of the regulations are to be settled through the commission, and not by regular, legal proceedings.—Commerce Reports.

Lysander, a New York farm-hand, was telling his troubles to a neighbor, and among other things said that the wife of the farmer who em-

ployed him was "too darned close for any use."

"This very morning," said he, "she said to me, 'Lysander, do you know how many pancakes you have at this mornin'?' I said 'No, ma'am, I ain't had no occasion to count 'em.' 'Well,' says she, 'that last one was the twenty-sixth.' And it made me so dodgasted mad I jest got up from the table and went to work without my breakfast."—Ex.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

### The Columbia Meeting.

The program committee of the Southern Textile Association announces that I. B. Covington has been forced to withdraw from the program because of his stockholders having their annual meeting on Nov. 17th, and that they have secured C. H. Strickland of Belton, S. C., who will read a paper on "Management of Help."

The addition of Mr. Strickland completes a very interesting program of practical papers, and assures an interesting session.

The meeting is to be held at Columbia, S. C., on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 17th and 18th, and headquarters will be at the Jefferson Hotel.

As Columbia is at a convenient distance from the cotton mill centers we predict a very large attendance.

The entertainment committee has not yet made an announcement, but we understand that they have made elaborate arrangements.

### Textile Bulletin Ads Get Results.

"Please discontinue my ad for a boss weaver and send the bill for same to me.

"This ad has brought very good results and I thank you for same."

The letter from the mill that advertised over the name "C. D. M.," similar to those we get from others who use our columns. The mill men of the South from overseer to president read the Textile Bulletin more than any other journal and our advertisers get results.

### A Growing Evil.

The following story from a cotton mill town illustrates a growing evil in cotton mill towns and one that should be carefully considered by the better element of the cotton mill people.

"Mrs. Lizzie Tucker, of this place, is certainly infected with the 'bigamitis,' as shown by the fact that in each of her three marriages her husband has turned out to be a bigamist.

"It has just been learned that her third and last husband, James Marion Pressley, to who she was married last October a year ago, was already a married man with a wife in Columbia, S. C., and since Pressley left the Lintale woman about six months ago, he is reported to have married another young girl in Columbus, Ga., and the girl's father, Jasper J. Doss, is seeking the apprehension of Pressley, is arranging for his prosecution and will have the Mrs. Tucker come to Columbus for that purpose, which she has agreed to do.

"Mrs. Tucker, the name this woman yet bears—and legally so, because none of her subsequent marriages proved to be genuine—states that her first husband, who is now dead she learned, already had a wife before she became his wife, and her second husband, Luther Hawkins, served a term for bigamy, that he was married before he married her and that he married another time after he left her before his career of marrying young girls landed him in the chain-gang."

Here is one woman of a mill village who married three men—all of

whom had wives living at the time they married her and two of them married again after deserting her.

In this one story there are at least five cases of bigamy and it shows the ease with which men moving through the cotton mill district can practice immorality and wreck the lives of young girls.

An official of the Associated Charities came to our office recently and in conversation made the remark that cotton mill people were the most immoral that he knew."

We resented his statement and told him not to judge the entire cotton mill population by the mill village that he knew best. We told that most of the mill people of the South believed and practiced the principles of morality as much as any other class of people.

"That may be so," said he, "but you will have to admit that wife desertions in cotton mill villages far exceeds that of other communities."

We had to admit it because it is the truth and we have been giving much thought to the matter since then and the above story taken from a paper of last week shows the evil in an exceedingly hideous light.

There is no use of shutting our eyes to this evil or in saying that it reflects upon the cotton mill industry to admit that it exists, for it does exist and every year we pay a heavy toll in the wrecked lives of young girls and women whose children must throughout their lives bear the brand of "illegitimate."

The mill people of the South are moral and they believe as strongly in morality as any other class of people but conditions and comparative immunity from punishment have made it easy for bigamy to exist and it is a growing evil.

Young girls in cotton mills mature early in life and many of them marry before they are old enough to use judgment in the selection of a husband.

In ordinary walks of life a married man who considers deserting his wife and children realizes that they will be dependent upon public charity and his natural pride will often deter him but the man in the mill village knows that his wife can make a living for herself if he leaves and he has not the deterring influence.

He also knows that he can easily lose himself in other mill communities either with or without changing his name and that his wife and her relatives have neither the money or the means of bringing him back for punishment even if they can find him. At his new location

nothing is asked about his past and he may court and marry another young girl and when the mood strikes him to move on to other pastures leaving behind him a woman and children who must bear through life a reputation of shame.

Laws against wife desertion have been strengthened lately and even if the departed husband has not practiced bigamy he can be brought back and not only punished but made to support his wife and children.

If there could be some system for locating such men so that they would fear punishment we believe that there would not be one-fourth as many cases of wife desertion and bigamy as at present.

We are seriously considering a plan for forming an organization for the purpose of stamping out wife desertion and bigamy in the cotton mill villages.

If there were some central organization where the name of a wife deserter could be sent, together with his photo and description, the information could be published in the textile papers or distributed direct to the mills and in many cases the deserters would be brought to justice.

The cost of conducting such an organization would not be large and we believe that the cotton mills of the South are enough interested in the welfare and morality of their employees to put up the necessary funds.

We would like to have the opinion of our readers relative to the need of such an organization and the necessity of forming same.

This is not a matter to be treated lightly and is of more importance than is generally considered.

We have in the South a pure blooded race of people who are rapidly being converted into the most efficient cotton mills operatives in the world.

The history of the world has shown that no class of people who practice immorality can be brought to a high plane of efficiency and as a rotten spot on an apple contaminates the whole, so a few cases of immorality in a mill village will lower the moral tone of the whole.

Many villages use great care to keep out immoral women but very few pay much heed to the married man who posing as single may marry and ruin the life of one of the girls.

The mill people desire morality but they are helpless against the wife deserter and bigamist because they have no means for finding or punishing him.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. T. Adkins, of Commerce, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. J. Hamilton is now grinding cards at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. H. West of Scottdale, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

R. H. Dowlass has resigned as second hand at the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

C. R. Hughes has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

T. M. Hawkins of Newry, S. C., has accepted position as second hand at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

Ben Wilkes has accepted a position in the office of the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

G. L. David of Roswell, Ga., has accepted a position in the office of the Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

F. D. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Harden Mills, Worth, N. C., and moved to Sylacauga, Ala.

J. H. Mayes, formerly superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is now filling a similar position at the Hawkinsville (Ga.) Mills.

Ernest Stephens has resigned his position as machinist at the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills to engage in automobile business.

— — Cresswell of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position as second hand in carding at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Quinlan has been promoted from superintendent to manager of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Atlanta, Ga.

C. R. Brumby has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

R. E. Hanes has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept a position at Albemarle, N. C.

Phillip Allen has resigned as card grinder at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C. to accept a similar position at Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Waits has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. H. Griggs, of Manchester, Ga., has become card grinder at the Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Tem Nibbens has resigned as second hand in night spinning and twisting at the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C., to accept a position at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

N. B. Dial, president of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

J. V. Hunt has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to overseer of weaving at the Dennison, Texas.

A. M. Boggs has resigned his position at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to become loom fixer at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. A. Adams has returned to his former position as section hand in twisting at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. F. Campbell has resigned his position at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., and accepted a place at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

B. M. Barnes has resigned as section hand in twisting at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, and accepted a position in the shops of Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte.

Fred Whitner has been promoted from section hand in day to night second hand in spinning and twisting at the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C.

J. F. Wharton has resigned as overseer at the Grantville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills, to become overseer of spinning at night at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

M. P. Rhyne has resigned as second hand in carding at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mills to accept a position as card grinder at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Will Kinsey has resigned as second hand at the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., and accepted a similar position at Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. G. Hall of Taunton, Mass., a 1914 graduate of A. & M. College of North Carolina has been elected superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

J. L. Reid has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dennison Cotton Mills, Dennison, Texas, and returned to his home at Riverview, Ala.

J. R. Balentine has resigned as second hand at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. F. Gardner has resigned his position at the Highland Mills, High Point, N. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

E. H. Bost has resigned as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent of the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Brancord Mills of that place.

## ALBANY

Lubricates all kinds of mill machinery. It cannot leak or drip from bearings.



## GREASE

Trial samples will be sent you upon request.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK

R. A. Hughes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Delgado Mills, Statesville, N. C.

George S. Hamburger has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbia, Ga., and will enter the brokerage business at that place. The office force will fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Mr. Hamburger.

### V. M. Manning to Open Mill Stock Business.

Vivian M. Manning, who has been connected with the Parker Cotton Mills Company, at Greenville, S. C., and who has for the past six years been purchasing agent for that company, will sever his connection with that corporation probably about the first of December, and will establish a business of handling cotton mill

stocks, real estate and insurance in Greenville.

Besides acting as purchasing agent for the Parker Cotton Mills Company, Mr. Manning has been serving in a similar capacity for a number of other mills, making a total of 23; and has been one of the three largest buyers of cotton mill supplies in the United States.

He will specialize in cotton mill stock, but will also handle insurance and real estate. His successor at the Parker Cotton Mills Company has not yet been announced.

Coosa Mfg. Co.,  
Piedmont, Ala.

J. H. Barlow.....Superintendent  
Walter Smith.....Carder Nos. 1 and 2.  
C. S. Fagan.....Spinner No. 1  
Jno. D. McAulay.....Spinner No. 2  
W. B. Baxter.....Carder No. 3  
G. H. Farmer.....Master Mechanic

# Starch

## THIN BOILING STARCH

Penetrates the warp, adds weight, increases the strength. We manufacture thin boiling starch for sizing and finishing in varying degrees of fluidity according to the requirements of manufacture.

For full information address

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

# Starch



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**High Falls, N. C.**—The High Falls Cotton Mill has ordered 5,000 additional spindles and accompanying equipment.

**McComb, Miss.**—Chas. J. Webb & Co., of Philadelphia, have been appointed selling agents for the White Cotton Mills (formerly Delta Mills) of this place.

**Trion, Ga.**—The meeting of the stockholders was held on Oct. 30th. The report for the past year was very satisfactory and present officers and directors were re-elected.

**Prattville, Ala.**—The Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills have begun night operation and are sold ahead on duck and drills. Work on the dam which was washed away by the July floods is being pushed.

**Jonesville, S. C.**—The Wallace Mills are throwing out 44 speeders, 2 intermediates and one breaker and are replacing them with the latest style of Saco-Lowell machinery.

**Chester, S. C.**—Contracts for the complete lighting of the mill villages of the Baldwin and Springstein Mills have been placed with Huntington & Guerry, electric contractors of Greenville, S. C.

**Clinton, Tenn.**—The Magnet Knitting Mills Co. has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The company is composed of S. M. Leath, president; Garnet Andrews, vice president; C. J. Sawyer, secretary; C. S. Kincaid, treasurer.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Newberry Cotton Mills are installing 4 new spinning frames, which they purchased from the Saco-Lowell Shops. They are also installing water and electric lights in all the village houses and are constructing cement side-walks.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—An amendment to the charter of the Cabarrus Cotton Mills Company names the principal office at Kannapolis with power to establish branch offices and mills elsewhere in this and other States and provides that the life of this corporation shall be extended 60 years with the capital \$2,000,000 authorized and \$500,000 subscribed.

**Columbus, Ga.**—A contract was let here recently by the Meritas Mill corporation for the construction of a \$250,000 addition to their mill, to T. C. Thompson and Bros. The work contemplated is in addition to extensions completed this year and now under course of construction, which has cost a half million dollars. Machinery for the new addition includes 350 wide looms driven by individual motors. Fifty thousand spindles and 1,300 other wide looms. A three-story warp room 75x130 feet, and a single-story building 200x130 feet will be required.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Abingdon Mills have completed the building of the second addition to their mill this year. The machinery will be placed at an early date and will make the equipment of the Abingdon Mills one of the largest in the South.

**Bowling Green, S. C.**—William C. Reynolds, who recently resigned as manager of the Dorothy Mills, Dallas, N. C., has purchased the building which was formerly used by the Bowling Green Knitting Mills and will install an equipment of 2,000 spindles, which will be operated on 30s to 40s yarn. The machinery has been purchased and Mr. Reynolds expects to have the plant in operation in January.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Monaghan Mill Company is erecting twelve four-room cottages in the village with electric lights and wood fireplaces. These cottages are neat and clean and are kept so by the residents of the village.

The company is also having a deep well driven near the Monaghan Y. M. C. A. to help the water supply at the association.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Mutual Cotton Mills Company received a charter Saturday with \$200,000 capital authorized and \$5,000 subscribed by C. B. Armstrong, A. K. Winget, D. M. Jones and C. C. Armstrong for a general textile manufacturing business.

This is the "co-operative cotton mill Company," the plans for which were recently reported will be completed about June next. Seventy-five thousand dollars of the stock is to be paid in cash, against which \$75,000 of stock will be subscribed for in sums not to exceed \$1,000 for each subscriber, giving the subscriber six and a half years in which to pay for the stock. The financing will be done by building and loan associations in which each subscriber will deposit 25 cents a week toward payment of the stock of \$85.50 in six and a half years. At the end of that time the deposits in the building and loan will be

used to pay off the \$75,000 of bonds, leaving the co-operative stock clear in the hands of the small holders.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—Hon. Chas. Adamson, the progressive President of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., is here from Philadelphia for a couple of weeks.

One of the objects of his visit is to look after the electrification of Mill No. 2, and to take up the matter of its enlargement.

Mr. Adamson announces the promotion of J. H. Quinlan, for twenty years the capable superintendent of the mills; to the position of manager. He also becomes a director in the company.

Chas. R. Brumby also receives a reward for faithful service by promotion to the position of superintendent.

S. S. Evans, of course, remains in his responsible position of general manager and treasurer for both the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co. and the Cedartown Company.

### Quotations for the Parker Mill Stocks Show Gain.

A period of prosperity seems looming ahead of the mills remaining in the Parker Cotton Mills company, if the quotations offered for the various issues of stock in these corporations. Parker Cotton Mill company stock, preferred, has advanced \$5 a share in the past ten days, according to reliable information from a man who deals in cotton mill stocks. The Parker preferred is now selling at around 17 1-2. One year ago, the Parker preferred was selling at around \$6 a share.

The Parker common stock is quoted at around 2 1-2 to 3 a share. While this seems quite a low figure, the stock has advanced substantially. Parker guaranteed stock is now quoted at around 75.

The re-organization of the Parker Cotton Mills company, approved a short time ago by the stockholders, appears to have had a very beneficial effect upon the price of the

stock in the corporations, and the heavy demand that has been created for them among investors from various parts of the country is an indication of the belief that the mills are now on the high road toward financial prosperity.

There appears to be a strong demand for the Victor-Monaghan mills, 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, recently issued. This stock is quoted at 92 1-2 and dividend, the net yield being around 7 1-2 per cent. These stocks are preferred as to assets and dividends and are "redeemable in whole or in part at 102 1-2 and dividend at the option of the company, dividends payable semi-annually, January and July."

### Earnings of Company.

A circular recently issued describing these stocks shows the capitalization of the company as follows: First preferred stock, authorized, \$2,000,000 issued, \$1,757,300. Common stock, authorized and issued, \$4,450,000. The company has no funded or floating indebtedness, except current accounts, it is stated. The earnings for the year ended June 30, 1916, is shown as follows: Profits from operations, \$861,337, less depreciation, \$143,962; net profits, \$717,375; annual dividend on first preferred stock, 123,011.

The Victor-Monaghan mills plant consists of eight mills, containing 239,936 spindles and 6,289 looms.

An interesting statement relative to the indebtedness of the concern, is given by M. C. Branch, president of the Victor-Monaghan mills, as follows:

"At the beginning of the year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916 (for which year the above stated earnings are given) the companies now comprising the Victor-Monaghan mills owed a floating indebtedness in excess of \$3,400,000 and the company in that year had an interest charge amounting to \$241,616.13. This debt was settled partly by the issuance of Victor-Monaghan mills first preferred stock, partly by the proceeds of sale of common stock, and partly from current assets. Therefore,

### SEND US YOUR ORDERS

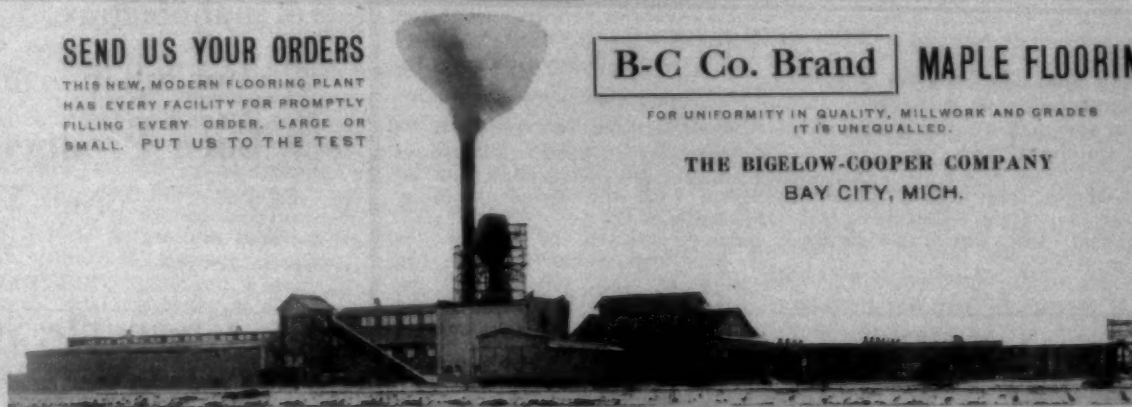
THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

### B-C Co. Brand

### MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY  
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



since the above-mentioned indebtedness has been paid, the company will have no interest charges to pay except on what small amount of money to purchase cotton against the sale of goods for future delivery."—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

#### Amoskeag Mills Earn \$100,000 More For Last Fiscal Year.

The following abstract from the report of the treasurer of the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., is interesting as showing the earnings of that great corporation.

##### Income Account.

(Year ending May 31, 1916).

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Received from sales.... | \$20,684,294.30 |
| Cost of manufacturing.. | 19,354,641.09   |
| Decrease in inventory.. | 150,472.19      |
| Profits .....           | 1,179,181.02    |
| Dividends .....         | 1,036,800.00    |
| Surplus .....           | 142,381.02      |

##### Production Account

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Yards cotton and worsted cloth produced.... | 200,576,754    |
| Yards cotton and worsted cloth sold.....    | 201,552,242.24 |
| Cotton bags produced..                      | 2,713,339      |
| Cotton bags sold.....                       | 1,715,817      |

##### General Balance Sheet

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Real estate, machinery \$3,000,000.00 |                 |
| Mdse, cash and acct's received ..     | \$14,876,388.47 |
|                                       | \$17,876,388.47 |
| Notes and acct's payable .....        | \$4,840,858.36  |
| Profit and loss and reserves ..       | \$13,035,530.11 |
|                                       | \$17,876,388.47 |

In comparison with the figures of 1915 the above statement shows that this year the amount received by the Amoskeag from gross sales was \$20,684,294, which is about a million and a half dollars above last year's figures, although the 1916 sales exceed the average for the last four years only by about \$200,000, and are less than those of 1913, when the gross sales amounted to \$21,517,017. The profits for 1916 were about \$100,000 above those of 1915, the average for the four years being \$1,085,977. Since January, 1912, the Amoskeag has paid dividends of 4 1-2 per cent on its cumulative, preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock, that is an annual distribution of \$1,036,800. As the average surplus of the Amoskeag during the last four years has been \$52,309, the surplus of 1916 of \$142,381 is a very good showing.

A further examination of the figures will show that in 1916 the Amoskeag produced 200,576,754 yards of cotton and worsted cloth, a decrease from the 1915 production of about 15,000,000 yards. The 1916 yardage is also the lowest in the last four years, when the average was 220,301,271 yards, the productions of 1914 and 1913 being 235,049,-



### Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

#### THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

159 yards and 231,594,445 yards respectively.

The Amoskeag in 1916 produced more cotton bagging than in any other year, the amount of 1,713,339 yards shows nearly a million increase from the yardage produced in 1913, which was 823,580 yards.

The sales of cotton and worsted cloth during 1916 brought \$201,552,242, being less than the four year average of \$219,227,494. The value of the cotton and worsted cloth sold in 1913 was \$231,740,421.

But the sales of cotton bags in 1916 brought \$1,715,817, as compared with \$1,487,466 in 1915 and the four-year average of \$1,309,409.

In 1916 the Amoskeag had quick-assets of \$14,876,388, which compare very well with the four-year average of about \$12,000,000. In the last four years the Amoskeag has had average net quick assets of more than \$9,500,000. In 1916 the profit and loss and reserves were \$13,035,530, which is nearly \$500,000 more than the four-year average.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is a voluntary association, which was established in 1911 to succeed the Amoskeag corporation. Its production consists of napped goods, chambrays, bleached madras, tickings, denims, gingham, cotton bags and sheetings. The Amoskeag common stock is today quoted above 70.

#### Monaghan Mill Soon Have New School.

A new and modern school building is being erected at Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C., the plans for the building being made by a bureau of education expert from Washington. This will be one of the best equipped and prettiest school buildings in that section when completed.

The school will be modern in every respect, the building being brick veneered, and will cost about \$12,000. There will be eight well lighter rooms and steam heat is to be installed in the school. The work was begun some time ago and the laborers have completed the building up to the first floor.

Domestic science will not be overlooked in this new school, as splendid equipment for this and manual training has been bought. There will be an adequate auditorium with a seating capacity of 500.

Extensive and modern play grounds will be made for the children of the village to play in, the school to be located in the center of the grounds.

A library room and teachers' rest room are being fitted up in the school. The principal is to have an office and nothing is to be overlooked in making the building as near perfect as possible. It will be scientifically lighter by the unilatr system.

## PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

#### SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

#### SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

#### Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

### THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—In the cotton goods markets last week buyers continued to operate steadily and buying for very late delivery was resumed. Print cloths were sold into the second quarter of next year, and sheeting were ordered to be delivered beyond March. Prints and convertibles were in steady demand. Sateens were more active than some of the other fabrics and advances on them were named as the demand continued.

Bleached goods grew firmer during the week and prices were marked up. Wash goods for spring delivery continued very active. Retailers are certain of a large business on these goods and are ordering them ahead in larger quantities than they have for years. The finer woven goods are scarce for duplicate business and many of the mills cannot meet the deliveries that jobbers would like to have. Printed orders were larger to meet the increased demand for converted fabrics. In spite of the fact that many of the large houses have already made very large purchases of white goods, the demand for them continues surprisingly good. Some of the jobbers are reordering goods as fast as the retailers send in repeat orders to them and this results in a steady stream of small orders to be filled from stock or added to the mill orders now being placed.

The market for staple and dress ginghams developed a firmer tone during the week and prices at the end of the week were higher than when the week opened. The inquiry for sateens, twills and similar goods was large. Cotton duck was very firmly held. Buyers were anxious for goods, but mills would not offer any concessions and turned down any orders that were below prices asked for.

All kinds of finished goods continued very strong during the week. There is a decided tendency seen in colored goods toward higher prices that will place them in a more correct relation to gray goods. Selling agents are still receiving inquiries for more goods than they can supply. From retail circles, reports of good business continue to come in and sellers are optimistic over the consumers' willingness to pay the higher prices which will be necessary next spring. As yet, jobbers have not sufficiently advanced their prices to conform with the advances on goods in the primary markets, and in some cases are yet able to sell goods at prices under what the mills ask. Bleached goods of all kinds are sold up well for the rest of the year. Finished goods will go higher still, according to all present indications.

There was very little change in the prices on brown sheetings last week and they were generally quiet. No large sales were made last week, and as the mills are well sold ahead for the first six months in the coming year, they are in a position to be very independent.

The new high prices on cotton

goods have somewhat checked the export demand from a number of markets, but this is a perfectly normal development and is not considered either permanent or serious. The trade that has been coming in from many countries is simply a matter of supply and demand and as long as the United States is practically the only country in which the cotton goods buyers of the world can supply their needs, they will have to buy here, no matter what the prices may be.

Cotton goods are quoted in New York last week as follows:

|                                 |          |        |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Print cloths, 28-inch,          |          |        |
| 64x64s .....                    | 6        | ..     |
| 28-inch, 64x60s .....           | 5 3-8    | ..     |
| Gray goods, 39-inch,            |          |        |
| 68x72s .....                    | 9        | ..     |
| 38 1-2-inch, 64x64s .....       | 8 1-4    | ..     |
| 4-yard, 80x80s .....            | 10 1-2   | ..     |
| Brown drills, std. ....         | 10 1-2   | ..     |
| Sheetings, So., std. ....       | 11 1-2   | ..     |
| --yard, 48x48s .....            | 11       | ..     |
| 4-yard, 56x60s .....            | 9 1-4    | 9 1-2  |
| 4-yard, 48x48s .....            | 9        | ..     |
| 5-yard, 48x48s .....            | 7 1-2    | ..     |
| Denims, 9-oz. ....              | At value | ..     |
| Denims, 20-2s .....             | 20       | ..     |
| Selkirk, 8-oz. duck .....       | 19       | ..     |
| Oliver, extra, 8-oz. ....       | 19       | ..     |
| Tallassee, 8-oz. ....           | 18       | ..     |
| Hartford, 8-oz. ....            | 17 1-2   | ..     |
| Woodberry, sail d'k. 22 1/2% .. | ..       | ..     |
| Mt. Vernon, wide d'k. 5% ..     | ..       | ..     |
| Alexander, oz. duck .....       | 16       | ..     |
| Buckeye, oz. duck .....         | 15 3-4   | ..     |
| Dreadnaught .....               | 17 1-2   | ..     |
| Great Mallard .....             | 16       | ..     |
| Republic, wide d'k. ....        | 10%      | ..     |
| Republic, sail duck ..          | 5%       | ..     |
| Republic, U. S. A. ....         | 2 1/2%   | ..     |
| Ticking, 8-oz. ....             | 18 1-2   | ..     |
| Standard prints .....           | 8 1-2    | ..     |
| Standard ginghams ..            | 8 1-2    | ..     |
| Dress ginghams .....            | 10 1-2   | 11 1-2 |
| Kid finished cambrics ..        | 6 1-2    | 7 1-2  |

### Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

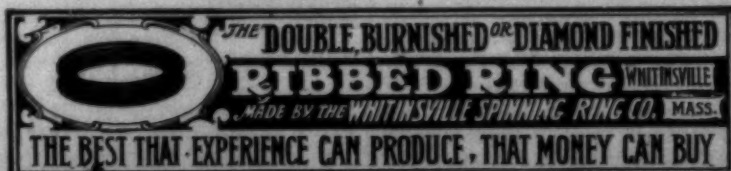
|  | Bales.    |
|--|-----------|
| In sight for week .....                              | 642,000   |
| In sight for same 7 days last year .....             | 511,000   |
| In sight for some 7 days years before .....          | 541,000   |
| In sight for the month ..                            | 235,000   |
| In sight same date last y'r                          | 312,000   |
| In sight same date year before .....                 | 274,000   |
| In sight for season .....                            | 4,971,000 |
| In sight same date last y'r                          | 3,940,000 |
| In sight same date year before .....                 | 3,041,000 |
| Port receipts for season ..                          | 2,971,000 |
| Port receipts for season ..                          | 2,971,000 |
| Port receipts same date last year .....              | 2,378,000 |
| Port receipts same date year before last .....       | 1,560,000 |
| Overland to mills and Canada for season .....        | 374,000   |
| Overland to mills and Canada same date last year ..  | 218,000   |
| Overland to mills and Canada same date y'r before .. | 159,000   |
| Southern mill takings for season .....               | 960,000   |

## Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



## GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc. COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings  
Finishings  
Softeners



Aniline Oil  
Aniline Salt  
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

|   |         |  |           |
|---|---------|--|-----------|
| Southern mill takings same date last year .....       | 796,000 | Foreign exports for season   | 1,775,000 |
| Southern mill takings same date year before .....     | 566,000 | Foreign exports same date last year .....                          | 1,351,000 |
| Interior stocks in excess of August 1 .....           | 666,000 | Foreign exports same date year before .....                        | 626,000   |
| Interior stocks in excess of August 1 last year ..... | 549,000 | Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week ..                  | 151,000   |
| Interior stocks in excess of August 1 year before ..  | 756,000 | Northern spinners' takings and Canada same 7 days last year .....  | 120,000   |
| Foreign exports for week ..                           | 175,000 | Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season ..                | 752,000   |
| Foreign exports some 7 days last year .....           | 131,000 | Northern spinners' takings and Canada to same date last year ..... | 619,000   |
| Foreign exports same 7 days year before .....         | 164,000 |  |           |



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The demand for all kinds of yarns continued very strong and steady during last week, and in spite of the decline in raw cotton, prices not only held their own, but went even higher. Quotations were very irregular and it was difficult to quote accurate prices. Distributors of knit goods are very bullish on cotton and expect to see extremely high prices before the cotton season is over. For this reason they are anxious to get goods far beyond their present needs. The question of getting goods receives more consideration from them than the price, as they think that any price they have to pay now will seem cheap in a few months from now.

While buyers in the Philadelphia district did not take yarns very liberally last week, a great many inquiries came in from outside of this market. Spinners' prices were very irregular, and they did not adhere to any schedule, their prices usually depending of what the seller thinks he can get for the yarn. Inquiries for very large quantities of yarn for long future delivery came in plentifully from outside the Philadelphia district. The inquirers were anxious to buy as they have orders on hand, but not many of the spinners wanted to sell so far ahead. A few of the sales of carded yarn were reported as follows: 8s Southern cones for January delivery, 33 cents; 10s and other coarse numbers, delivery to start in November, on the basis of 33 cents; 16s for spot delivery, 34 1-2 cents; 18s for spot delivery 35 cents; coarse numbers on the basis of 33 1-2 cents for 10s, delivery after January 1st; 20s, at 36 to 37 1-2 cents; 26s at 39 1-2 to 40 cents.

Although the shortage of needles has somewhat decreased the consumption of combed yarns, the demand is very insistent. Yarns are wanted for future delivery more than for spot and prompt shipment and a great many mills do not care to sell as far ahead as knitters could like. Prices continue very high, but are not advancing as rapidly as they were a month ago. The substitution of single yarn for two-ply combed is causing a further rise in 24s and finer numbers of single yarns.

Spinners of weaving yarns continue to hold prices very firm, or advance regardless of what raw cotton is doing. They are well sold and can afford to hold for their prices. Some good sales were made during the week. None of the sellers think there is any chance of lower prices for a long while yet. The demand continues strong, consumption is large and the mills are in an excellent position to get their prices.

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

|            |    |         |
|------------|----|---------|
| 4s to 8s   | 30 | —30 1-2 |
| 10s to 12s | 32 | —       |
| 14s        | 33 | —       |
| 16s        | 34 | —       |

|                     |    |        |
|---------------------|----|--------|
| 20s                 | 30 | 1-2-37 |
| 24s                 | 39 | —      |
| 26s                 | 39 | 1-2-40 |
| 30s                 | 42 | —      |
| 36s                 | 50 | —51    |
| 40s                 | 55 | —57    |
| 50s                 | 65 | —66    |
| 60s                 | 73 | —      |
| 3-ply 8s upholstery | 29 | —      |

## Southern Single Skeins.

|            |    |            |
|------------|----|------------|
| 4s to 8s   | 31 | —          |
| 10s        | 31 | 1-2—       |
| 12s to 14s | 32 | 1-2-33 1-2 |
| 16s        | 34 | —          |
| 20s        | 35 | 1-2—       |
| 22s        | 36 | —          |
| 26s        | 36 | —          |
| 28s        | 38 | —          |
| 30s        | 38 | —39        |
| 40s        | 51 | —          |

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

|            |    |        |
|------------|----|--------|
| 10s to 12s | 32 | —      |
| 14s        | 33 | —34    |
| 16s        | 34 | 1-2—   |
| 20s        | 36 | —      |
| 22s        | 36 | —      |
| 24s        | 37 | —      |
| 26s        | 37 | 1-2-38 |
| 30s        | 39 | 1-2-40 |
| 40s        | 53 | —54    |

## Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

|           |    |      |
|-----------|----|------|
| 8s to 10s | 30 | —    |
| 12s       | 33 | —    |
| 14s       | 33 | —    |
| 16s       | 34 | —    |
| 20s       | 36 | —    |
| 26s       | 38 | 1-2— |
| 30s       | 41 | —    |
| 40s       | 56 | —    |
| 50s       | 66 | —    |
| 60s       | 74 | —    |

## Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

|     |    |        |
|-----|----|--------|
| 8s  | 32 | —      |
| 10s | 32 | 1-2-33 |
| 12s | 33 | 1-2—   |
| 14s | 34 | —      |
| 16s | 34 | 1-2-35 |
| 18s | 35 | —      |
| 20s | 36 | —      |
| 22s | 37 | —      |
| 24s | 37 | 1-2—   |
| 26s | 28 | 1-2—   |
| 30s | 40 | —      |
| 22s | 39 | —      |

## Eastern Carded Cops.

|     |    |      |
|-----|----|------|
| 10s | 32 | —    |
| 11s | 33 | —    |
| 12s | 34 | —    |
| 14s | 34 | 1-2— |
| 16s | 35 | —    |
| 18s | 35 | 1-2— |
| 20s | 36 | —    |
| 22s | 37 | —    |
| 26s | 38 | —    |
| 28s | 40 | —    |
| 30s | 41 | —    |
| 40s | 55 | —    |

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skein.

|     |      |       |
|-----|------|-------|
| 20s | 50   | —52   |
| 24s | 55   | —56   |
| 30s | 62   | —63   |
| 40s | 73   | —75   |
| 50s | 84   | —86   |
| 60s | 93   | —95   |
| 70s | 1.05 | —1.20 |
| 80s | 1.15 | —1.20 |

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|                            | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Abbeville C. M., S. C.     | 103 | 106   |
| Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.      | ... | ...   |
| Am. Spinning Co., S. C.    | 187 | ...   |
| Anderson C. M., S. C.      | 15  | ...   |
| Aragon Mills, S. C.        | 100 | ...   |
| Arcadia Mills, S. C.       | 109 | ...   |
| Arkwright Mills, S. C.     | 115 | ...   |
| Augusta Factory, Ga.       | 25  | ...   |
| Avondale Mills, Ala.       | 110 | 120   |
| Belton C. M., S. C.        | 100 | 110   |
| Belton C. M., S. C.        | 109 | 115   |
| Brandon Mills, S. C.       | 60  | 65    |
| Cabarrus C. M., N. C.      | ... | ...   |
| Calhoun Mills, S. C.       | 77  | 85    |
| Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.     | ... | ...   |
| Capital C. M., S. C.       | ... | ...   |
| Chiquola Mills, S. C.      | 110 | ...   |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.    | 98  | 102   |
| Clinton C. M., S. C.       | 110 | 125   |
| Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.  | 80  | 100   |
| Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.     | 100 | ...   |
| Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.        | ... | ...   |
| D. E. Converse Co., S. C.  | 75  | 80    |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.      | 105 | ...   |
| Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C. | 60  | 80    |
| Drayton Mills, S. C.       | 10  | ...   |
| Dunearn Mills, S. C.       | ... | 25    |
| Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.     | ... | ...   |
| Easley C. M., S. C.        | 185 | ...   |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.     | ... | ...   |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.      | ... | ...   |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.   | ... | ...   |
| Exposition C. M., Ga.      | ... | ...   |
| Fairfield C. M., S. C.     | ... | ...   |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.    | 68  | 70    |
| Gainesville C. M., com.    | 55  | 65    |
| Glenwood Mills, S. C.      | 90  | 100   |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.       | ... | 100   |
| Glenn-Lowry M. Co. pfd.    | ... | 75    |
| Gluck Mills, S. C.         | 90  | ...   |
| Granby C. M., S. C.        | ... | ...   |
| Granby C. M., S. C. pfd.   | ... | ...   |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co.      | 15  | ...   |
| Greenwood C. M., S. C.     | 65  | 90    |
| Grendel Mills, S. C.       | 110 | ...   |
| Hamrick Mills, S. C.       | 120 | ...   |
| Hartsville C. M., S. C.    | 175 | 250   |
| Henrietta Mills, N. C.     | ... | ...   |
| Highland Park Mfg. Co.     | ... | ...   |
| Inman Mills, S. C.         | 105 | ...   |
| Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.    | 100 | ...   |
| Jackson Mills, S. C.       | 105 | ...   |
| Judson Mills, S. C.        | 75  | ...   |
| King Jno. P. Mfg. Co.      | ... | 85    |
| Lancaster C. M., S. C.     | 150 | ...   |
| Lancaster C. M., pfd.      | ... | 96    |
| Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.    | ... | ...   |
| Laurens C. M., S. C.       | 105 | 115   |
| Limestone C. M., S. C.     | 125 | ...   |
| Lockhart Mills, S. C.      | 55  | 65    |
| Loray Mills, N. C., com.   | ... | ...   |
| Loray Mills, N. C. pfd.    | 80  | 90    |
| Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.     | 110 | ...   |

|                          |     |        |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|
| Marlboro Mills, S. C.    | ... | 80     |
| Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.    | 100 | 110    |
| Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C. | 90  | 100    |
| Monarch C. C., S. C.     | 135 | 141    |
| Monaghan Mills, pfd.     | ... | 90     |
| Newberry C. M., S. C.    | 110 | 120    |
| Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.  | 145 | ...    |
| Norris C. M., S. C.      | 100 | ...    |
| Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.  | ... | ...    |
| Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd. | ... | ...    |
| Orr C. M. S. C.          | 80  | 100    |
| Ottaray Mills, S. C.     | ... | ...    |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.  | 102 | ...    |
| Parker C. M., S. C. com  | 2   | 2 1/2  |
| Parker C. M., S. C. pfd  | 14  | 15 1/2 |
| Parker C. M., guarant'd  | 70  | 90     |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.  | 100 | 105    |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pfd.   | 101 | ...    |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.   | 97  | 105    |
| Pickens C. M., S. C.     | 95  | ...    |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C. | 140 | 145    |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.      | 103 | ...    |
| Raleigh C. M., N. C.     | ... | ...    |
| Riverside Mills, S. C.   | ... | ...    |
| Roanoke Mills, N. C.     | ... | ...    |
| Savon Mills, S. C.       | 110 | ...    |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.     | ... | 30     |
| Spartan Mills, S. C.     | 120 | ...    |
| Tucapau Mills, S. C.     | 250 | ...    |
| Union-Buffalo M., 1 pfd  | 49  | 55     |
| Union-Buffalo M. 2pfd    | 4   | 7      |
| Victor-Monaghan pfd.     | 88  | 92     |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.     | 90  | 100    |
| Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.  | 105 | 125    |
| Williamston Mills, S. C. | 90  | 95     |
| Wiscasset C. M., N. C.   | ... | ...    |
| Woodside C. C. pfd.      | 75  | 80     |
| Woodside C. M. com.      | 40  | 45     |

In the course of this year's campaign in New York City, a young Harvard graduate working for Tammany Hall was making an evening cart-tail speech at Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

"Now," he said, "we come to the tariff. Any tariff to be just and equitable should provide you with a quid pro quo—"

"Friend—" interrupted a begrimed auditor, looking earnestly up into the young orator's face—"Frined, if you don't mind, I'll take a dark beer instead!"—Exchange.

In Washington two women hired a broken-down old "night-liner" and paid the Jehu his dollar for their ride with the following coins: a twenty-five cent piece, three dimes, five five-cent pieces, and twenty coppers.

After regarding this miscellany for a moment, the driver showed all his teeth in a grin and asked whimsically: "Why, now, ladies, how long you-all been savin' up for dis nice little treat to-day?"—Ex.

The farmer—Ah! there you are! Where have you been all this time? And where's the mare I told you to get shod?

The hand—Shod! I thought you said shot! I've just been a-burying of 'er!—Sketch (London).



### Link-Belt Company Opens Office in Birmingham.

D. T. Blakey, who has represented the Link-Belt Company of Chicago, Philadelphia and Indianapolis, at Knoxville, Tenn., for some time, has been assigned additional territory. He has opened an office at 209 American Trust Building, Birmingham, Ala., telephone Main 532. Mr. Blakey is prepared to handle anything from Link-Belt and sprockets to locomotive cranes, coal tipples and other engineering installations. He continues the Knoxville office in the Empire Building.

### W. A. Erwin Addresses Mill People of Duke.

Duke, N. C.—W. A. Erwin, of West Durham, the man behind the chain of Erwin cotton mills, addressed the people at Duke Monday night. In spite of it being pay night and consequently many of the operatives were doing their weekly trading, a great crowd came out to hear Mr. Erwin. Using as a subject, "Wars and Rumors of Wars," Mr. Erwin held the attention of his audience for an hour and 30 minutes. Briefly

discussing the horrors of the present war in Europe, and the situation in Mexico, he said he was so thankful that we are at peace. His message to the people was a plea for the practice of economy, for "practicing economy in the time of prosperity enables people to live more happily and better when adversity comes." Mr. Erwin's speech was in no sense a political one, but dealt with right living, especially in the homes.

### Court Moved to Overseer's Office.

Overseer Webber's office, of the spinning department of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., was the scene of a criminal preliminary trial, when Judge Bramlett, and Baliff Duncan "moved the court," so to speak to the above mentioned place for the convenience of the defendants and witnesses.

Mrs. Johnny Edge and Mrs. Albert Sutton, co-charged with assault and battery—they engaging in a fight several weeks ago in the mills, each took warrants for the other. Judge Bramlett after hearing all the evidence withheld his decision. It is thought that the parties at variance can be induced, through some "good offices," to withdraw the charges they have brought for the court to decide.—Rome Tribune.

### Paul Haddock Married.

The many friends of Paul Haddock, the popular Southern manager of A. Klipstein & Co., will learn with much interest of his marriage which occurred at Charlotte on Nov. 2nd.

The following account of the wedding is taken from the Charlotte News:

"Of exceptional social interest was the marriage this morning of Miss Willie Louise Skinner and Mr. Paul F. Haddock, the marriage being solemnized at 11 o'clock in the attractive home of Mrs. E. H. Hall and brother, Mr. Robert L. Keesler, in the Orr apartments, South Church street. Rev. Robert A. Tufft, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church was the officiating minister, using the Episcopal marriage ceremony with impressive beauty.

"The marriage was a quiet home affair, but was pretty in planning, the ceremony room being beautifully decorated in palms and white chrysanthemums. The bride and groom entered the parlor together, the bride most attractive in a tailored suit of dark blue cloth, with handsome accessories, and carrying Bride's roses. The young couple knelt on white satin cushions to receive the nuptial benediction. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Robert L. Keesler. Mr. John L. Dabbs attended the groom as best man. Only relatives and close friends, witnessed the ceremony.

The bride is a native of Concord, but has made her home with her aunt and uncle, Mrs. Hall and Mr. Keesler, for some time. She is a pretty blonde, winsome, bright and attractive, and wins love wherever she goes.

Mr. Haddock is the new manager of Klipstein & Co., chemists, commercial Bank building. He is an

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- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

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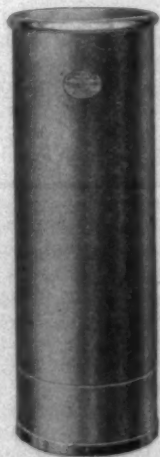
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1024 Filbert St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales Agents for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Englishman, and has resided in Charlotte for three years, winning friends and establishing himself firmly in the esteem and friendship of the people of this community. He and his pretty young bride will continue to reside in Charlotte.

### Man Killed by Neighbor.

Kings Mountain.—Raleigh Philips, an operator in the Klothe Mill, was instantly killed early Sunday morning at the Klothe Mill village by Russel Williams, a fellow employee, when he was shot through the heart with a shotgun. No reason is given for the deed other than Williams was drunk at the time. The gun was so close to the victim the discharge set fire to his clothing.

Philips and an eye-witness to the shooting were standing on the street talking when Williams burst from his door with the gun in his hand. According to Philips' companion, Williams stepped in front of them and demanded to know their names, and then fired. He then threw the gun away and made his escape.

The wife of Williams says he had been drunk, it is claimed, and had left the house with the statement

he was going forth to see whom he could kill. A search is being made for Williams but no clue as to his whereabouts has been obtained.

### Bradford Belting Co. to Carry a Stock at Greenville, S. C.

The mill trade will be interested to know that the Bradford Belting Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, will in the future carry a large stock of their well-known "Monarch" belting at Greenville, S. C.

The Bradford Belting Co., has established a reputation in the South for the uniform high quality of their belt and in order to accommodate their growing trade they will carry a stock at Greenville, S. C., from which quick shipments can be made. M. C. Sanders of Spartanburg, S. C., is the popular southern representative of the Bradford Belting Co., and has built up a large cotton mill trade for his firm.

In a College Town—Student (to servant at the door): "Miss Brown?"

Servant—"She's engaged."

Student—"I know it. I'm what she's engaged to."—Christian Register.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

## Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

## Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Photograph of Your Plant or Village, up to eight feet in length.

THE MOONS, Charlotte, N. C.  
1306 Parkwood Ave.,  
Phone 3495-W

## Master Mechanic.

Wanted cotton mill mechanic for 10,000-spindle mill in one of the best towns in North Carolina. Must be able to keep up motors. Pay \$2.50 per day and house rent. Address Master Mechanic.

## Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want, a capable roller coverer. Drinking men need not apply. References required. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

## Operatives Wanted.

Wanted, frame hands, spinners, doffers, spooler hands, reel hands, twister doffers and twister hands. Apply to W. T. McBroom, Overseer, Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

## Section Hand and Spinner.

Wanted a good section hand with 8-side spinner. \$1.50 per day for section hand. 12 1-2c. per side for spinning. 13c if make full week. All white warp. Good town to live in. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, Elizabeth City, N. C.

## Long Chain Beamer.

Wanted good long chain beamer. Pay \$1.75 per day. Write or wire Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.

## Wanted Cornet Player.

Wanted a cornet player, one who is competent to teach and lead a band and a worker in a cotton mill. To the man who can fill the bill we will give additional wages to what he earns in the mill. Address Box 292, West Point, Ga.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once Draper weavers on white work. Good weavers make \$2 per day. Two beam warper hands at \$1.50. Come or write S. H. Jordan, Box 335, Tarboro, N. C.

## Roving Frames Wanted.

Wanted—One Howard & Bulloch Intermediate, 96 to 102 spindles; also one Woonsocket Intermediate, 96 to 102 spindles, both left hand. Both must be in good condition. Address Knoxville Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

## Master Mechanic Wanted.

Wanted: Master Mechanic at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va. 55,000 spindles. All water power. No engines. Give experience and references in first letter; also price wanted. Address G. F. Roberts, Superintendent, Fries, Va.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning and card-

ing. Thoroughly practical. Married, strictly temperate. 18 years as overseer, 16 years as superintendent. Address No. 1644.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1645.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Am a capable man for either place and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1646.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making duck, drills, sheetings or drills and sateens. Have had long experience on this class of goods and can furnish good references as to habits and ability. Address No. 1647.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, while on colored, coarse or medium numbers. Can give good references. Will accept job at \$4.00 per day or more. Address No. 1648.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1649.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting or will take second hand in spinning room. Am capable man and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1650.

WANT position as overseer of carding or would take place as carder and spinner. Long experience on both white and colored goods. Am at present employed in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Would prefer mill in N. C. 30 years old, married, temperate and can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 1651.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience as spinner. Held present position 4 years and have good reasons for wishing to change. Am a good manager of help. Married, and have family. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1653.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or small cloth room and weave room combined. Have had 20 years experience in these two departments. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1654.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a 5,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Am anxious to locate in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas or Georgia. Can come on

short notice. Have had long experience as superintendent and manager and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1655.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position for a number of years and am a practical man. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer can handle a card room satisfactorily and would like to correspond with mills needing a good man. Good references. Address looking for a larger room. 27 years old, sober as a judge and of and have held present position for 5 years. Am a young man No. 1657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1659.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed at present place for seven years as second hand and also experienced on combers. Desire position in fine yarn mill. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1660.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on medium or coarse counts or plain weave mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and have held present position and given satisfaction. Address No. 1661.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Age 37 and good manager of help and can deliver the goods. Salary expected not less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1662.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer and have had long experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1663.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Prefer N. C., S. C., or Ga. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1664.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am an expert on carding and combing and fine numbers. Best of references. Address No. 1665.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and Stafford looms. Now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1666.



WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. 35 years old and 19 years experience as fixer and overseer. Have been running present job for 3 years. Want to change on account of schools and can come on short notice. Address No. 1672.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have handled large job and can furnish best of references from former employers. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1683.

WANT position as superintendent. Will be pleased to furnish my references and answer all inquiries upon application. Now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1684.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill or as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as traveling representative for a good firm that caters to cotton mill trade. Have good experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1685.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would accept large second hand job. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1686.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing, overseer of finishing or overseer of twine finishing. Experienced in all positions with special experience on glazed twines of all size and descriptions. Can furnish best references from former employers. Address No. 1687.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, twisting or winding. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1688.

WANT to correspond with parties needing a superintendent who can get results. Desire either yarn or cloth mill. Can offer best of references. Address No. 1689.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as second hand in large card room but am competent to fill position as overseer. Am a graduate in carding and spinning from I. C. S. and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1690.

WANT position as overseer of carding and would not object to a night job. Am now employed and can give first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1691.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1692.

WANT position as master mechanic and electric engineer for cotton mills. Have 16 years experience with three of best cotton mills in the South. Stayed 11 years with one company. Have experience on water wheels and understand figuring H. P. and coal consumption. Have my own indicators. Address No. 1693.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience and am now employed in colored goods mill. Have good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 1694.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and held last job 15 years. Have been successful and made money at every mill that I have operated. No one can furnish higher references. Address No. 1695.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, colored or white. Have 4 years experience as overseer. Age 31, married, sober. Wages not less than \$3.00. Can get quality and quantity. Address No. 1696.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish as references former employers. Address No. 1697.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning in first-class mills and can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1698.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have held both positions in first-class mills and am experienced on fine yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1699.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1700.

WANT position as carder or carder

and spinner. Am an expert carder with 5 years experience as overseer and am now employed as carder and spinner in 15,000-spindle mill on hosiery yarns. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1701.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed in small mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1702.

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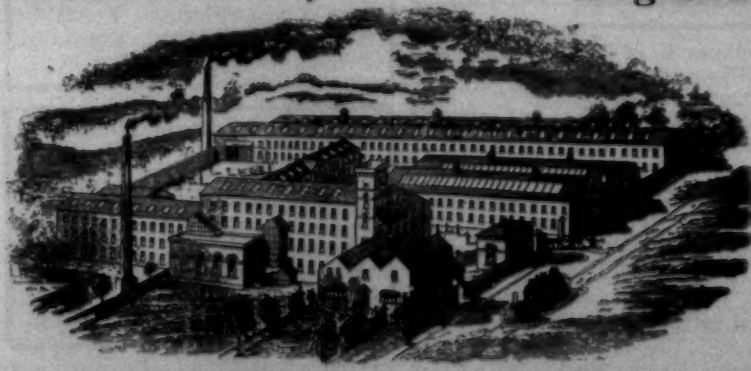
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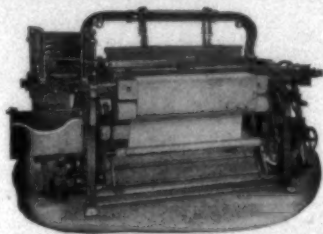


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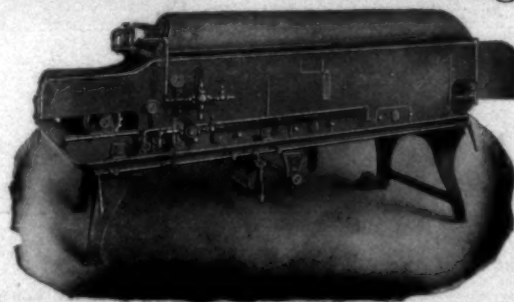
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